IN THE CLAIMS:

1. A method for treating a neoplasm comprising cells, comprising:

administering to said neoplasm an amount of a mutant human herpes simplex virus which is oncolytic to cells in said neoplasm, wherein said virus does not produce a functionally active wild-type glycoprotein C polypeptide.

2. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus comprises a deletion in the UL44 gene which codes for glycoprotein C.

3. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus comprises a deletion of amino acids 33-123 in the UL44 gene.

4. A method of claim 2, wherein said comprises an insertion in the UL44 gene which codes for glycoprotein C.

5. A method of claim 1, wherein the parental strain of said virus is KOS.

6. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus is gC-39.

7. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus is impaired in its ability to infect, or attach to the surface of, cells as compared to the wild-type parental strain.

8. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus is impaired in its ability to infect neuronal cells as compared to the wild-type parental strain.

9. A method of claim 1, wherein said cancer is an adenocarcinoma.

10. A kit comprising a mutant human herpes simplex virus which is oncolytic to cells in a neoplasm, wherein said virus does not produce a functionally active wild-type glycoprotein C and a chemotheraputic agent.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a mutant human herpes simplex virus wherein said virus does not produce a functionally active wild-type glycoprotein C polypeptide coded for by the UL 44 gene, and a sterile physiologically balanced solution.

12. A pharmaceutical composition as described in claim 11 wherein said mutant human herpes simplex virus is present at 10^4– 10^{12} pfu.

13. A pharmaceutical composition as described in claim 12 further comprising a chemotherapeutic agent.